

930 AC

Rome's first sundial, Samnite
sundial captured in
war, was installed

290BC

Lucius Cornelius Scipio, son of Gnaeus
was censor

C. 290 BC

PTOLEMY II (308-246 BC)

built the famous PHAROS
lighthouse

towering 400 ft

reigned 285-246 BC

His father had started the
Pharos

He encouraged translation
of the PENTATEUCH into Greek
SEPTUAGINT

He built Canal from Nile to Red Sea.

Sided with Rome in 1st
Punic War.

290BC

CELYS

Peace between Romans and
Samnites

290BC

RHODIAN school of sculpture.

290BC

MANIUS CURIUS DENTATUS

was Consul

290 B C

1912 Dates J-EK

Following the death of
Alexander the Great, the
ACHAEMENID LEAGUE was
broken up by wars

c 290 BC
345-283 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

DEMETRIUS PHALERIUS (345-283 BC)
librarian of Alexandria

290 BC

7. Wonder

PHAROS of Alexandria

Unknown height. Probably around
328-410 ft hi

Light produced by a huge fire
maintained in the base which
was reflected out to sea by mirrors
fixed in the top of the tower.

Similar, but smaller lighthouses
were built at OSTIA (Rome) and RAVENNA
Also in 3 stages.

- 1326 - Deteriorated so as to be unsafe
- 1375 - Fell down in earthquake

290 BC

Treaty of peace between Rome and Samnites

290 BC

The first Greek astronomer to suggest the sun was the center of the solar system was ARISTARCHOS of SAMOS, about 290 BC. No one took him seriously, and his writings no longer exist. The only reason we know of him is that Archimedes referred to Aristarchos as holding this apparently nonsensical notion.

290 BC

The Sabines who had allied themselves with the Samnites were likewise brought under Roman control.

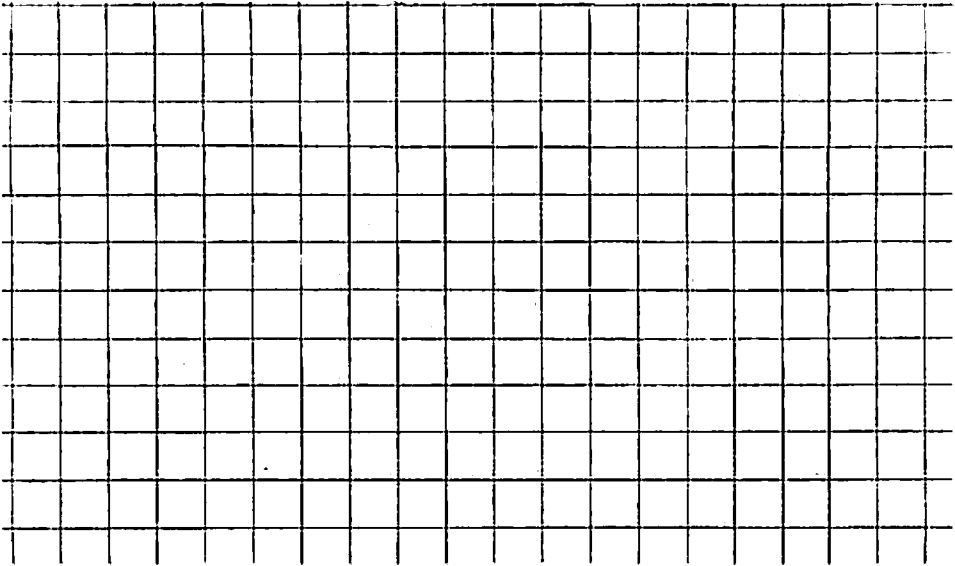
They were granted Citizenship without voting privileges. Rome thus secured an additional supply of brave soldiers.

Their territory extended to the Adriatic.

THE SABINES

270 B.C.

The Sabines, a loosely federated people who had allied themselves with the Samnites, were likewise brought under Roman control. They were, however, granted citizenship without voting privileges, Rome thus securing an additional supply of brave soldiers, (270 B.C.) Their territory extended to the Adriatic and so closed the way for enemies of Rome to pass from the south to the north in Italy.



By 290BC

Border clashes with aggressive
highland Samnite tribes led to
three fiercely fought Samnite
wars and the extension of Rome's
frontiers to the Greek colonies in
southern Italy by 290BC



C 450 - 290 BC - 268 BC

SABINES (Col Eric)

Ancient people of Central Italy, centered principally in the Sabine Hills, NE of Rome. Not much dependable information on them can be gathered. They were probably Oscan-speaking and therefore may be classed among the SABELLI. From the earliest days there was a Sabine element in Rome (the story of the rape of the Sabine women to supply wives for the womanless followers of ROMULUS is a fictional explanation of this fact); many Roman religious practices are

said to have Sabine origins. Rome was involved in numerous wars with the inland Sabines; HORATIUS is supposed to have defeated them in the 5th century B.C., and M. CURIUS DENTATUS conquered them in 290 B.C. The Sabines became (268 B.C.) Roman citizens. The SAMNITES were possibly a branch of the SABINES.

290 B C

Treaty of peace between
Rome and Samnites.

c 290 BC
308 - 246 BC

reigned 285 - 246 BC

Egypt

Under PTOLEMY II, the ancient
Egyptian Cal became a Greek
Cal.

(Cath Ence)

C 390BC

Popular assemblies were 2 in number. (1)

comitia centuriata or assembly of the centuries chose magistrates and sometimes made laws. All full citizens were members, but they voted by centuries and so the rich controlled this body. (2) comitia tributa - tribal assembly was originally composed only of plebeians, but now included all citizens. It became the most important lawmaking body, though it could not decide such major questions of state policy as the making of war or peace.

Magistrates were chosen in pairs (except the dictator) for one year only (except the censors). Dictator (6 mos) rarely chosen but supreme. Consuls commanded the Army, presided over the Centuriate Assembly and the Senate. Censors were chosen every 5 yrs and held office for a yr & $\frac{1}{2}$. Made lists of citizens and Senate, military service, taxation. When more commanding officers were needed, 3 to 9 military tribunes with consular power had been elected in place of the two censors. After 366 BC only consuls were chosen and some of their judicial power was given to the praetors. The curule aediles and quaestors were subordinate magistrates.

In 3rd Century BC. Rome subdued all of Latium. It included an area East and South of the Tiber to the Alban Hills. In early Roman times Latium proper was inhabited by the Latins, the Etruscans lived North of the Tiber, and several Italic tribes held other areas.

After the 8th Century A.D., the duchy of Rome including most of modern

By 29ABC

Rome beat her for me by one before they
could unite their forces

By About 290 BC

Senate controlled the Consuls
completely

After 290BC

Fearing Roman conquest the Greeks prepared for war and called in the Hellenistic Greek king, Pyrrhus of Epirus, who dreamed of becoming a second Alexander the Great. Pyrrhus' war elephants, unknown in Italy, twice routed the Romans, but at so heavy a cost that such a triumph is still called

a "Pyrrhic victory". When a 3rd battle failed to induce the Romans to make peace, Pyrrhus is reported to have remarked, "the discipline of these barbarians is not barbarous" and returned to his homeland.

3rd century BC

During the Hellenistic Age, Greek influences were constantly at work among the Jews. Most Jews outside Palestine spoke Greek, and a Greek translation of the Hebrew Scriptures became a necessity. Called the SEPTUAGINT (Latin for "seventy") from the tradition that it was the work of seventy scholars whose independent translations were miraculously identical.

It was produced at Alexandria
in 3rd century BC.